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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

ADAMS, JOHN. *The Evolution of Educational Theory*. Pp. vii, 410. Price, \$2.75. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

ATKINSON, W. WALKER. *The Psychology of Salesmanship*. Pp. 246. Price, \$1.00. Holyoke, Mass.: Elizabeth Towne Company, 1912.

This book is among the first to analyze the sale, psychologically and logically, with respect to the parts of a sale. Theories are advanced relating to the qualities necessary for the salesman, himself; an analysis of human traits likely to be found in the several classified buyers; and a description as to the parts of a sale with their related principles; for example, the preapproach, the approach, the demonstration and the close. The chapter entitled The Psychology of Purchase is unique and is suggestive of the mental states to be aroused or to be avoided when a salesman is in the actual process of selling. Such subjects as Voluntary Attention, Curiosity, Associated Interest, Decision, etc., are analyzed minutely in connection with suggestion and argumentation as factors in helping to complete a sale. The theory of salesmanship is most thoroughly worked out. The practical application of the principles, however, would have to be formulated apart from the text. The ideal way of using this book would be as a supplement to actual class sales, which a course in practical salesmanship demands.

BLICHFELDT, E. H. *A Mexican Journey*. Pp. viii, 280. Price, \$2.00. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1912.

To one who has "been through an experience delightful beyond description," such as is a tour through Mexico, an acquaintance with Mr. Blichfeldt's "Mexican Journey" is a rare treat. The author, moreover, has depicted Mexican scenes in such a pleasing and entertaining manner that his book should be particularly good reading to any one who has not been over the ground himself, for it holds the attention and interest of the reader just as that fascinating country absorbs the attention of the visitor. To those who know the country for which "words of description are difficult to find," Mr. Blichfeldt is at once recognized as a fair-minded writer, and his work may be accepted as a wholesome guide. The subject is handled in a masterly way and the work contains just enough of all phases of the past and present conditions of our southerly neighbors and their country to entertain and satisfy the average person.

BOGART, E. L. *Economic History of the United States*. Pp. xv, 597. Price, \$1.75. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1912.

Professor Bogart's "Economic History of the United States" has met with deserved success. It is well adapted to use with university classes and is a most satisfactory book for the individual student of history or economics. In the second edition the information contained in the first edition, which appeared in 1907, has been brought down to date, and the volume has been appreciably increased

in size. Chapters have been added upon Currency and Labor. This revision of the volume, five years after its first appearance, will continue its use in university classes, the teachers of which will be grateful to Professor Bogart for giving them up-to-date material.

VON BÖHM BAWERK, E. *Kapital und Kapitalzins*. (Vols. 3 and 4.) Pp. viii, 746. Innsbruch, Germany: Verlag der Wagnerschen Universitäts-Buchhandlung, 1912.

The first two books of the third edition of Böhm Bawerk's "Positive Theory of Capital" appeared in 1909. The remainder of the revision has just appeared (1912) and includes two books, one on Value and Price and one on Interest. In the second edition these subjects were all treated in one book under the title, Interest. The treatment is now much enlarged and has been enriched by the addition of several entirely new chapters. There are new chapters in Book I that treat Value in its Relation to Purchasable Goods; Value and Labor-Effort; Psychological Contribution to Value Theory; and a chapter on The Problems of Price Theory.

BONSAL, STEPHEN. *The American Mediterranean*. Pp. xiv, 488. Price, \$3.00. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1912.

Shipping companies, capitalists and men of affairs have had their interests in the West Indies and the Caribbean stimulated by the building of the Panama Canal. To no country, not even to the European nations owning colonies there, is the future of this region so important as to the United States. For this reason Mr. Bonsal will command a wide circle of readers. His chapters are written in an easy style. Their thought seldom attempts more than a surface sketch of conditions, more would in fact be impossible in a single volume. The chief line of argument is this: The Panama Canal will make control of this region by the United States imperative. Many European states will sooner or later have to give up their West Indian colonies because the latter cannot now pay their own expenses and they can be made to do so only by economic absorption into the United States. Some of the islands may be saved by a revival of sugar growing, the introduction of cotton and cocoa and the development of the fruit trade but the latter at least cannot be made profitable without the American market.

The treatment of the different regions is unequal both in space and thoroughness. Central America is not touched upon. The chapter on Mexico is confusing. Four chapters are devoted to Hayti with the usual emphasis on Voodoo, about which no one has written anything new since the accounts of Froude and Spencer St. John. A long account of the Castro regime in Venezuela could well have been cut down or omitted, as well as the chapter on the English expedition of 1740 against Cartagena. The discussion of the present conditions of the Danish, Dutch, French and smaller British West Indies, almost unknown to Americans, is well done. There is a good description of the backwardness of Colombia and of the work being done at Panama.

The student of affairs will not find this a solid book, but the racy style and keen observation of a clever and well traveled newspaper man make the volume interesting and valuable.

BOSANQUET, MRS. BERNARD (Ed.). *Social Conditions in Provincial Towns.* Pp. iii, 82. Price, 40 cents. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

Seven different writers have contributed to this volume brief sketches of social conditions in Portsmouth, Worcester, Cambridge, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Oxford and Leeds. Mrs. Bosanquet writes a brief introduction.

BRYAN, WILLIAM JENNINGS. *A Tale of Two Conventions.* Pp. xxviii, 307. Price, \$1.00. New York: Funk, Wagnalls & Co., 1912.

Wide experience in public life makes these letters written by Mr. Bryan as correspondent to three dozen of the leading newspapers an especially interesting picture of our greatest national spectacle, the national convention. Of the two conventions, the republican is treated the more satisfactorily. There Mr. Bryan was an outsider, one able to criticise as were few if any others. His accounts of the skirmishing for position, the opposing leaders and the contest itself are all clever and in the main impartial. In the democratic convention Mr. Bryan was a delegate as well as a reporter. To many he seemed the power which controlled the policy of the party. Under such conditions it can not be expected that the description should lack connection with the outcome toward which the writer worked. The book includes a summary of the events of the progressive national convention and Mr. Bryan's comments on the forces which it combined. The illustrations are typical cartoons of the campaign.

CADBURY, EDWARD. *Experiments in Industrial Organization.* Pp. xxi, 296. Price, \$1.60. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1912.

A number of English manufacturers have turned their attention to the problem of providing living accommodations for their employees in proximity to their factories. Among the most notable of such efforts is that at Bournville, conducted by the Cadbury Company. Basing his work primarily on the experiences gained at this plant, and generalizing somewhat from this experience, the author discusses the selection of employees; their education and discipline; the provision of health and safety; the methods of remuneration; and in general, systems of welfare work, with particular emphasis on the social side of the welfare problem. Whatever element of paternalism may be inseparably connected with the building of model communities by socially inclined employers, this book is a valuable contribution to the records of experiments already made in that direction.

CHANNING, EDWARD. *A History of the United States.* Vol. III. Pp. 585, Price, \$2.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

CHAPMAN, S. J. *Political Economy.* Pp. 225. Price, 50 cents. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1912.

The author takes his place among the group of writers who have recently attempted to popularize the doctrine of economics by publishing it in compact, readable form. Whatever success the book may achieve will be due to this fact alone since the viewpoint is distinctly orthodox throughout.

COOLRIDGE, MARY ROBERTS. *Why Women are So.* Pp. viii, 371. Price, \$1.50. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1912.

"Why Women are So" is an earnest attempt to discover how many of the so-

called feminine characteristics attributed to women are hers by innate right, and how many have been acquired through long tradition and social custom. Miss Coolidge has not included in her discussion the exceptional woman; she has endeavored to confine herself to the ordinary orthodox, middle-class women who have so long constituted the domestic type. The volume contains nothing new. It is merely a recapitulation of the modern protest against the labeling of all required feminine characters as innate. Far from being scientific in method, the style is such as to appeal to the lay or casual reader. It would fulfil excellently the place of a primer to one unacquainted with the arguments and features of the modern woman movement.

CRAMER, J. G. (Ed.). *Letters of Ulysses S. Grant.* Pp. vii, 182. Price, \$1.75. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912.

Of the sixty-four letters of General Grant, printed in this volume, the first thirty-eight, which were written to his father and youngest sister between 1857 and 1865, give a fairly clear impression of Grant's personality and of his attitude toward the doctrine of secession. The remainder of the collection, nearly all of which were written to his brothers-in-law, relate to unimportant family matters or describe the itinerary of Grant's foreign tour, and are entirely devoid of interest. The collection as a whole should be of interest to persons who are desirous of becoming acquainted with a few details of Grant's everyday life, but it is of little importance historically, shedding no new light on either the issues or the events of the times. Only five of the letters were written between 1863 and 1865, the most important period of Grant's military career, and only nine of them were written while he was President.

DOLE, C. F. *The Burden of Poverty.* Pp. 124. Price, 50 cents. New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1912.

It is seldom that one finds in such brief compass so satisfactory a review of a great section of human life. In happy manner, the author surveys the causes of destitution and the present philosophy thereof. In great social wastes, war, alcoholism, disease, etc., he finds the sources. In some new idealism, not necessarily the present socialism, lies the way out. The volume will attract and interest many readers who have given these subjects little attention and will stimulate thought on the part of those more closely in touch with present conditions.

FETTER, FRANK A. *Source Book in Economics.* Pp. 385. Price, \$1.30. New York: Century Company, 1912.

Like the other so-called source books, this work of Professor Fetter consists primarily of contributed material. Source material, rightly considered, is a matter neither of opinion nor of speculation. To be effective, the source book must contain primarily facts. It stands to Professor Fetter's credit that in this book, more than in any previous one, facts are cited, rather than opinions. The material is still far from "source" in any true sense of that word. The author discusses Markets, Prices, Wealth, Capital, Labor Costs, Profit and Monopoly, Profit Incomes and the State and Industry. The book is probably the most valuable of its kind that has yet appeared.

FILLEBROWN, C. B. *A Single Tax Handbook.* Pp. 180. Price, 20 cents. Boston: The Author, 1912.

A useful compilation of extracts from classical economists and present-day single-taxers explaining briefly the principles upon which the single tax is based.

FINOT, JEAN. (Translated by Mary J. Safford.) *Problems of the Sexes.* Pp. xiv, 408. Price, \$2.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1913.

Jean Finot has added another to the shoal of recent books which have compared the relative capacity of men and women, described woman's dependence in the past, estimated her creative possibilities, and discussed the opportunities open to women in the future. So far as its content is concerned, the book contains nothing new. Conservative, yet distinctly French in his viewpoint, the author presents a view of the woman movement, which is, to say the least, enlightening to the average Anglo-Saxon. His work is prophetic rather than descriptive, and although there is a tendency to underestimate the particular achievement of woman, the grip on the future is none the less sure. He writes (p. 289): "So let us not weep over the death of the traditional woman, but admire the renewal of her beauty, the multiplicity of the aspects of the new woman, the richness and the infinite variety of her bloom. The sincere woman, acting and thinking in behalf of the city, will replace worthily the demon woman or the servant woman, both dedicated to weakness and to falsehood." (P. 395): "The new woman, moving toward the heights which attract her, is the Beatrice awaited for centuries. She will restore at last to the human race the harmony between the sexes so seriously compromised, the peace between the nations so ardently desired, and the happiness so long expected." Even those thoroughly acquainted with the modern feminist literature will do well to devote some attention to this volume.

The Foundations of Freedom. Pp. 158, Price, 4d. Middleton, England: John Bagot, Ltd., 1912.

This book consists of a number of short essays, devoted to popularizing the single-tax theory as set forth in Henry George's "Progress and Poverty." It is an able presentation in a form easily understood by the layman.

GARR, MAX. *Die Wirtschaftlichen Grundlagen des Modernen Zeitungswesens.* Pp. 79. Price, m. 2.50. Leipzig: Franz Deuticke, 1912.

GOODRICH, J. K. *Russia, In Europe and Asia.* Pp. x, 203. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: McClurg & Co., 1912.

All authors who write of the life of great nations are tempted to spread their discussions out too thin, a temptation not resisted in this book. There is a great need of books which confine attention to the leading phases of national life, economic, social, religious and political but no single volume can do this, especially if at the same time an attempt is made to treat the history of a country, its foreign policy, its geographical characteristics and its natural resources.

Russia the author has learned to know chiefly in his study, the only first-hand acquaintance being secured apparently on a trip over the trans-Siberian and through the chief towns visited by the tourist in European Russia. Only four chapters deal with present-day life in Russia in Europe. Nine treat national and colonial expansion, and three the geography, flora, fauna and natural resources.

Over four-fifths of the discussion relates to Russia in Asia with its fifteen millions of people, less than one-fifth to Russia in Europe with its one hundred and fifty millions. Even the chapter on the people is avowedly based on "the opportunities for studying a goodly number of widely different types of mankind as one travels by train across Siberia." The chapter on cities and towns considers only St. Petersburg and Moscow in European Russia, the others being the towns in Siberia seen evidently on the same railway journey. For the other information reliance is upon the "Encyclopedia Britannica," and the numerous good works on phases of Russian expansion. There is a fair discussion of educational conditions in Russia in Europe and a good short summary of the government. The chief theses maintained are that Russia does not want India, that Turkey is her main objective and that in the Far East the veiled alliance with Japan forbodes future trouble. The international problems of Russia are not hinted at except in a brief allusion to the treatment of the Jews to which a partial justification is given.

GOODWIN, GRACE D. *Anti-Suffrage*. Pp. 142. Price, 50 cents. New York: Duffield & Co., 1912.

In this little volume the author purports to give ten good reasons for the non-extension of the franchise to women. "The discussion in this book," she says in the introduction, "is concerned with answering the arguments of suffragists who claim," etc. The argument is clear and concise, and forceful enough to sound plausible to one unacquainted with the facts. The chief objection of the writer seems to be to the doubling of the electorate, and to the data obtainable concerning results in suffrage states. She lays considerable weight upon the efficiency of indirect, as opposed to direct, political influence.

HALL, W. P. *British Radicalism, 1791-1797*. Pp. 262. Price, \$2.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1912.

A suggestive and scholarly survey and appraisal of facts and theories in England during the most stirring years of the French revolutionary period.

HARTLEY, C. G. *Spain Revisited*. Pp. 330. Price, \$2.50. New York: James Pott & Co., 1912.

The book is a rather glowing account of a pleasant holiday which leaves the reader the sort of impression that remains in the mind of an enthusiastic summer tourist.

HEMMEON, J. C. *The History of the British Post Office*. Pp. xi, 261. Price, \$2.00. Cambridge: Harvard University, 1912.

To those interested particularly in the problems growing out of the postal service, either in matters of administration or finance, this volume will contain much that is of value. Carefully prepared and annotated, and with statistical appendices, it affords a mine of historical information that is worthy of serious notice. A review of the postal department, from its humble beginnings to its present monopolistic status is made subdivisionally, the topics of the post as a source of state revenue and as an instrument of taxation being of special interest. In addition, an account is given of the telegraph and telephone systems in their relation to the post office. The author concludes with a modest personal viewpoint of the policy of Great Britain towards this important governmental function. In style, the book is readable while somewhat heavy in tone, but its scholarly attitude is unmistakable, and as a handy reference monograph it will be appreciated.

JORDAN, DAVID STARR. *Unseen Empire.* Pp. 211. Price, \$1.25. Boston: American Unitarian Association, 1912.

The title "Unseen Empire" might with greater propriety have been "Unseen Desolation," since the book deals with the costs of war as they appear in the bankrupt treasuries and depleted resources of nations. In "The Human Harvest," Dr. Jordan showed the effect of war on manhood, here he shows it on finances. Though unoriginal, the book is a contribution to the popular literature making for universal peace.

LEARY, L. G. *Andorra—The Hidden Republic.* Pp. x, 191. Price, \$1.50. New York: McBride, Nast & Co., 1912.

Not only because it is the least populous and one of the smallest of independent states is Andorra interesting, but because it lays claim to being one of the oldest. Mr. Leary devotes about a third of his little book to a description of the country surrounding the republic, especially on the French border. The rest is a charming description of the rugged lands, honest citizenship and simple government of the little state hidden in the Pyrenees, with a rather detailed account of its history. The book is illustrated with excellent photographs taken on the author's trip. Those who are interested in the history of the few remaining "international particles" or in the provincial life of the French-Spanish border will find this book a welcome addition to the little information on the subject available in English.

L'INSTITUT MOBEL NORVÉGIEN. *Catalogue de la Bibliotheque.* Pp. 238. Price, \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912.

LOWELL, A. LAWRENCE. *The Government of England.* Two vols. Pp. xxv, 1147. Price, \$2.00 each. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

"Changes in the British government will therefore take place, but they will come slowly," wrote President Lowell, in the concluding paragraph of his work on the government of England; yet within four short years he has been obliged to add a chapter to explain the important changes wrought by the budget controversy of 1909 and the parliament act of 1911. Aside from this addition, the new edition does not differ materially from the old. It is a matter of regret that President Lowell has not brought down to date the chapters dealing with the national party organizations.

MCCABE, DAVID A. *The Standard Rate in American Trade Unions.* Pp. xii, 252. Price, \$1.25. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1912.

A detailed study that affords not only an interesting array of current facts concerning trade unionism, but illuminating glimpses of trade unionist philosophy.

MAHAIM, ERNEST. *Le Droit International Ouvrier.* Pp. viii, 385. Price, 6 fr. Paris: Librairie de la Société du Regueil Sirey, 1913.

MENDE, KATHE. *Munchener jugendliche Ladnerinnen zu Hause und im Beruf.* Pp. cxl, 283. Price, m. 9.50. Berlin: J. G. Cotta, 1912.

MEYER, F. L. *Twentieth Century Manual of Railway Station Service.* Pp. 271. Price, \$1.25. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

The multiplicity of details connected with railway station service creates a constant need for a comprehensive text-book, which this manual should completely

satisfy. The various duties of station agents in caring for the freight, passenger and baggage service are set forth in a succinct manner, and adequate instruction is given as to how each duty is to be performed. Persons having business dealings with railroads will also find the book a useful source of information concerning the services they have a right to demand of station employees as well as to what services they have no right to ask, a clearer understanding of which would often save both the railroads and the public considerable trouble and expense.

NOGARO, B. *Elements d'Economie Politique*. Pp. 388, Price, 6 fr. Paris: M. Girard & E. Bri  re, 1912.

This is a text-book in condensed form for first and second year students in French schools of jurisprudence. The conventional divisions of economics are preserved, and the material in the present volume covers two of these: production and exchange. The method of presentation is that of first setting forth the functioning of the principal economic institutions, before covering underlying economic elements. These two phases then form a basis for the discussion of problems.

OAKENFULL, J. C. *Brazil in 1911*. Pp. xii, 395. London: Butler and Tanner, 1912.

This handbook on Brazil attempts to cover a wide range of topics—geography, geology, ethnography, history, commerce, natural history, literature, and so on. Not only is the treatment of many of these topics necessarily superficial, but the information is often fragmentary and disconnected, where it is not unwarranted exaggeration. When, in discussing climate (p. 20), the author says, "If we strike a fair balance, we shall find that Brazil is assuredly one of the healthiest countries in the world, and that no other tropical or semi-tropical zone can possibly rival it, even as far as salubrity is concerned," the reader is warranted in concluding that this is another example of "boom literature," a variety all too common among books dealing with South American countries. It may have been an error of the printer that placed the area of Brazil at 5,682,415 square miles (p. 87), instead of 3,270,000 square miles, its true area, but the statement that Brazilian diamonds, on the average, are fifty per cent better than those obtained from South Africa (p. 206) cannot be so regarded. While the book contains much information that is of value, its service is limited because of such errors and exaggerations as these.

OGG, F. A. *Social Progress in Contemporary Europe*. Pp. vii, 384. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

No more satisfactory work than this could be found to summarize the past century's developments in Europe—political, economic, social. Beginning with the French uprising of 1789, the author traces "the breaking down of the barriers which once separated classes of men, the abolition of privilege, the extension of political power to the masses, the establishment of equality before the law, the upbuilding of popular education, the freeing of thought and of the press, the liberating of religious opinion, the application of scientific discovery to the problems of human existence, the invention of machinery and the introduction of the use of steam power, the placing of public safeguards about the conditions of labor the extension and readaptation of philanthropy, the provisions of agencies for

the care of the people's savings, the establishment of systems of insurance against sickness, unemployment, and old age, and a multiplicity of other more or less far-reaching innovations in the interest of the public weal."

This review is carried through concisely and with telling emphasis on significant events and movements. The book should prove equally useful as a text-book and as a source of information for general readers.

PENNELL, JOSEPH. *Pictures of the Panama Canal.* Pp. 126. Price, \$1.25.
Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1912.

The Panama Canal works are on such a grand scale that verbal descriptions and photographs can convey but a very inadequate idea of the undertaking. Mr. Joseph Pennell has reproduced in his remarkable series of lithographs the impressions of one trained in the interpretation not only of the usual subjects of art, but of great works of human achievement. The lithographs made by Mr. Pennell have been very artistically and successfully reproduced in an attractive volume. The brief descriptions by him that accompany the sketches add to the value of the book, which will be appreciated not only by lovers of art but also by engineers and other students of the canal.

PIERSON, N. G. *Principles of Economics*, Vol II. Pp. xxiii, 644. Price, \$3.23.
New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

The first volume of the translation of Professor Pierson's classic treatise appeared in 1903. This dealt with Value in Exchange and Money. The present volume deals with Production and the Revenues of the State. Of these, only the part dealing with Production was reviewed in translation by the author before his death. The treatment of Production is liberalistic, both in material and in trend of argument, although this attitude is considerably modified by a recognition of the need of social interference with production at many points. In the author's view a plentiful production of itself conduces to greater equality of distribution and in his judgment the fear of a general glut is groundless. A system of production based on self-interest is eminently successful as a whole, but *laissez faire* has its shortcomings. Philanthropy and the state must often intervene to provide essential non-economic goods. Then, too, self-interest often operates ruthlessly so that it must be curbed and guided by social legislation. This, however, should stop far short of socialism. In Professor Pierson's view, it is impossible to arrive at a verdict in favor of socialism as an alternative to the existing order, even on moral grounds. The bulk of the matter dealing with production is concerned with the population problem, protectionism and land tenure.

Part IV, dealing with the Revenues of the State, affords an excellent summary of facts and principles covering public domains and fees, taxation, its regulation and incidence, and loans.

ROOT, W. T. *The Relations of Pennsylvania with the British Government, 1696-1765.* Pp. iv, 422. Price, \$2.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1912.
The scholarly work by Dr. Root upon the Relations of Pennsylvania with the British Government during the colonial period is the result of some years of labor. The book started as a doctor's thesis but later grew into the present volume. The information is secured from original sources, and the author's point of view

is that of present-day historians, who are at last able to appreciate the policy of Great Britain toward the colonies as fully as the attitude of the colonies toward the mother country. Successive chapters consider the Central Institutions of Colonial Control, the Acts of Trade, the Court of Vice-Admiralty, the Royal Veto, and the Colonial Judicial System. The latter half of the volume is concerned more directly with affairs colonial, the chapter titles being Finance and Politics, the Quaker and Anglican, Imperial Defence, and the French and Indian War. The question of Imperial Centralization is considered at the close of the volume.

SAVAGE, WILLIAM G. *Milk and Public Health.* Pp. xviii, 459. Price, \$3.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

The author is County Medical Officer of Health, Somerset, and also assistant in charge of the bacteriological department, University College, London. He divides the volume into three parts: I. The Bacteriology of Milk: Milk and Human Disease; Part II, The Bacteriological Examination of Milk; Part III, Public Health Control of the Milk Supply. The volume is primarily intended for health officials, but the language is not too technical for the interested layman. There are many excellent illustrations. In view of the growing interest in pure food in America this record of English practice and experience will prove of great value.

SEDGWICK, G. A. *The Democratic Mistake.* Pp. 217. Price, \$1.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1912.

This volume is comprised of the Godkin lectures delivered at Harvard University in 1909. The main thesis of the author is that democracy has made two fundamental mistakes: first, the mistake, based on the philosophy of Bentham and Jefferson, that responsibility in government could be secured adequately through elective machinery, and, second, that democracy and responsibility in government could be secured through a short tenure of office. "Democracy has at least two idols, of which one is the false worship of equality as always an end in itself, and which treats it as an object of government to introduce equality, not merely of right and opportunity, but of condition; the other, the worship of the ballot as a universal means of curing all ills and enforcing responsibility. The inevitable result is the continuous exercise of elective machinery, the multiplication of elections and of offices, and the division and dissipation of responsibility for the better division of patronage and spoils. . . . Continuous suffrage is not a final solution of all the problems in government; to be successful it must be sparingly used, and only by electorates which are fitted for it, and only for questions about which there has been ample time for discussion and deliberation."

The author feels that, since responsibility has broken down through short tenure and frequent elections, it must be restored through their opposites, longer tenure and fewer elections. In order to secure efficiency in government, he recommends the lengthening of legislative service, the encouraging of independent nominations, judicial tenure during good behaviour, municipal government in the hands, not of the "hall" or the "organization," but of a smaller number of fit men, holding office for a long term and acting as supervisors and administrative experts.

One cannot accept the book in any sense as a good critique for all governmental problems. For instance, one could not agree that "the means by which a good administration of justice can be secured, are no longer matters of speculation; they are known; the means by which patronage and the evils of patronage can be eliminated from the public service are known; the way to destroy hereditary privilege and open the road to advancement to merit is known," for civil service is not a sure panacea for all such ills. But the book is an effective criticism of multiplicity of offices, multiplicity of elections, and a short tenure as means of democratic control.

SIMS, N. L. *A Hoosier Village.* Pp. 181, Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1912.

In this monograph the author presents a brief sketch of the social development of a town of 2,500 inhabitants in the northeastern corner of Indiana. Founded by free thinkers and spiritualists, who are portrayed as loose and immoral, the development into an orthodox law-abiding community, highly emotional and highly satisfied is traced. Having no marked degrees of wealth it is unusually democratic socially and public opinion is all powerful. Intellectual stagnation is apparently the keynote to present conditions. Small wonder the writer does not openly identify the place but the disguise is so thin that anyone at all curious will have little difficulty in identifying it.

Though the picture is not very agreeable, the writer is to be commended for making a definite study of a town whose story is apparently somewhat unique. We greatly need more such concrete studies of various communities.

SMITH, ADOLPHIE. *Monaco and Monte Carlo.* Pp. 477. Price, \$4.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1912.

Exceptional opportunities for obtaining information and ability to impart it in semi-narrative make this book about one of the world's smallest states interesting. Every phase of the history of the five square miles of territory in the principality is covered from its mythology to the construction of the gaming tables and the gossip of famous visitors. The discussion of the scientific work of the Prince of Monaco and the workings of the microscopic government are the best portions of the book except for those whose interest lies in the history and present development of gambling. There are excellent illustrations.

STEVENS, W. S. *Industrial Combinations and Trusts.* Pp. xiv, 593. Price, \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1913.

The "trusts" have formed the subject of many volumes in the past, and to-day the greater part of these are unread, except by a very few. Since their time events have occurred which have discredited the theories advanced and facts have been disclosed which were previously unavailable. The descriptions we have of our industrial organizations also are usually but prefaces to some theories of the writers. Mr. Stevens has given us a book which outlines the history of "big business" in the United States in the most impartial and most accurate manner—through a presentation of copies of original documents—agreements, court decisions, statutes, dissolution plans, leases, and the testimony of prominent business men and others.

This volume covers the principal stages of development down to the end of 1911, and is edited with the objects of making source material available to the student and of providing the ordinary reader with a description of the historical development of the "trust" movement and its problems. This difficult task has been well performed, and the variety of exhibits, their arrangement and the explanatory head notes introducing the chapters, all give evidence of time and care expended in the production of this volume, which will prove a valuable aid to students of industrial affairs.

STREIGHTOFF, F. H. *The Distribution of Incomes in the United States.* Pp. 170.

Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1912.

Although the author ends his book with the doleful statement that there is "a deplorable dearth of information" regarding the distribution of income in the United States, he nevertheless attempts to draw some conclusions which are in harmony with similar studies made here and abroad. In 1904, for example, he estimates that "at least half of the males aged sixteen or more, engaged in gainful occupations, were earning less than \$626 a year" (p. 152). Further than this, the study warrants no conclusion even where the author has attempted, as in the case of rural families, to estimate family income. The really valuable data regarding incomes are contained in the reports on wages. Other material is at best ill-adapted to the service of the statistician.

Chapter six on The Distribution of Wages is a splendid piece of statistical work; so much cannot be said for chapter seven on Incomes from Property. Despite the author's apology for using such inconsequential data, he shoots far beyond the mark in his attempted conclusions.

By way of practical suggestion, Dr. Streightoff proposes that two questions be added to the census returns. One a question to farm families regarding the rent paid or interest on mortgage; the other a question to non-agricultural households regarding the rent or rental value of the house occupied by the family. The statistical method by which the author would compute incomes from these rent figures is, to say the least, questionable. The statistical work of the book, with a few exceptions, is able. Tables are well constructed, and inferences are just.

SUFFERN AND SON. *Railroad Operating Costs.* Vol. II. Pp. 144. Price, \$2.00.
New York: The Authors, 1912.

This volume is an amplification and extension of an initial volume of the same title published in 1911. It presents an analytical study, based chiefly on the railroad's annual report to the Interstate Commerce Commission, of the earnings, physical characteristics, equipment and operating expenses of the representative railroads of the United States. The main items of operating costs, maintenance of way and structures, maintenance of equipment, and transportation expenses are treated each as a whole, and in addition freight car maintenance, passenger car maintenance, locomotive maintenance and fuel costs are considered singly in separate chapters. The addition of these four special chapters and the use of statistics of a much greater number of railroads constitute the chief improvement of this publication over the previous one. The work excels as a compact and comprehensive digest of statistics relating to the operating expenses of the various rail-

roads considered. One of its chief merits lies in the manner in which its authors have shown the futility of attempting to use the statistical material, now furnished by railway companies to the Interstate Commerce Commission, as a basis for conclusions in regard to the comparative operating efficiency of different railway systems.

TARBELL, IDA M. *The Business of Being a Woman.* Pp. ix, 242. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

Miss Tarbell in this volume bases her argument on the fundamental proposition that the chief business of a woman is to create a home—not only a physical home with all the machinery which this involves, but an atmosphere offering comfort and inspiration to all the inhabitants thereof. Miss Tarbell points out that every child needs a home, and that it is the business of every woman to provide either her own or someone else's children with this environment. Without minimizing the importance of professional labor for women, the author seeks to have ascribed to domestic labor the dignity which it has undoubtedly lost, and yet which belongs to it just as rightly as to any industrial or professional pursuit. She seeks to ennoble the business of a woman. The book is well written, is short and to the point, and thoroughly worth reading.

TAYLOR, C. K. *The Moral Education of School Children.* Pp. 77. Price, 75 cents. Philadelphia: The Author, 1912.

This little book is a new departure. It is not a theoretical discussion of the subject of Moral Education of Children. To one who loves to peruse a discussion of the training of an imaginary child under impossible conditions, the book will prove a disappointment. The author is a trained psychologist and tells in a plain, straight-forward manner, of the efforts he has made to develop the moral character of some real school children in Philadelphia. Realizing that the church is reluctantly admitting its inability to meet the situation and that the modern home is more or less incapable of solving the problem, the author believes that the public school is forced, by the conditions of modern life, to assume the responsibility of the child's fundamental moral training. He recognizes three forms of moral conduct: political morality, commercial morality and private morality. Mr. Taylor outlines the methods necessary to attain the three forms of morality. For example, he tells of the work of the Thomas Wood School, which selected a few rooms in a representative tenement house in its neighborhood and placed the furnishing and care of these rooms in the hands of the girls of the school. The children were taught by actual experience how to buy food for such a home and how to prepare it. They were also taught how to care for the babies and smaller children. Nearly all the moral problems of the home were made to center around this activity.

While similar efforts have been made elsewhere, the book marks a new epoch in the writing of books on morality. It will prove of great value to educators and parents who are seeking for some practical help in the solution of the question of moral education.

TURBA, GUSTAV. *Die Grundlagen des Pragmatischen Sanktion.* Pp. 484. Price, m. 8. Leipzig: Franz Deuticke, 1912.

WELLS, H. G., AND OTHERS. *Socialism and the Great State.* Pp. vi, 379. Price, \$2.00. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1912.

Aside from the fact that the title "Socialism and the Great State" is merely a cat's paw to draw shekels from the purses of a reluctant public, the book is worth the perusal of any one not familiar with modern social thought or of any one interested in the individuals who have contributed to its nearly four hundred pages.

History, The Country Side, Labor, Science, Sanitation, Laws, Democracy, Women, Art, Religion, and Current Events are the topics discussed from an interesting variety of viewpoints by writers, most of whom enjoy a rare command of the English language. Furthermore, most of the essays represent something, since each writer stands more or less definitely for this proposition or for that one. Nevertheless, the book is not a good book because it lacks the fundamental coherence so essential to consecutive reading. It does not even possess the merits of a collection of essays all written from the same viewpoint. As an addition to a contemporary review of progressive thought, the collection of essays would be a striking success; as a book, they are an indifferent failure.

Who's Who (English) 1913. Pp. xxx, 2225. Price, \$3.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1913.

Who's Who in America, Vol. VII, 1912-13. Pp. xxiv, 2640. Price, \$5.00. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co., 1912.

The most recent edition of this invaluable publication.

WILLIAMS, F. W. *Anson Burlingame and the First Chinese Mission to Foreign Powers.* Pp. x, 370. Price, \$2.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1912. The purpose of the book is the vindication, to quote the author, "of a career and of an enterprise that were misconstrued by their own generation," and, for that matter, by succeeding generations as well. Professor Williams has ably handled the material bearing upon this unique period of modern Chinese history, and should convince the prejudiced that Burlingame was not a charlatan but an idealist, who, like most prophets, suffered under a cloud and was unjustly maligned. The author begins with an interesting sketch of Burlingame's previous career, then recounts his valuable services as American Minister at Peking and finally traces the inception of the mission and its progress through the United States, England, France, Prussia and Russia. It is clearly established that Burlingame was an honorable, high-minded man, a visionist imbued with great principles which, after the lapse of half a century, have become established through recent history. Unfortunately he was too early for his time, his ideas as to China's relations with the rest of the world being impossible of realization as each had to learn by bitter experience the lessons which have finally resulted in the Chinese Republic of to-day.

The book is well written, interesting throughout, bound and printed in an attractive manner and is prefaced by a portrait of Burlingame. A bibliography and index are added. Especially interesting are the many citations from contemporary letters and speeches, while the appendix, among other material, contains the treaty of 1868, the correspondence of Mr. Seward with Mr. Fish regarding Chinese affairs, and the invaluable "Note on Chinese Matters" by Sir Robert Hart.